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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, APR. 19, 1880.

THE BREWERS' REPLY. The local brewers, in a resolution pub-

lished elsewhere, hurl back the insinuation that their beer is adulterated, and challenge public investigation on the subject. Their appeal to the growing demand for their beer as an evidence of its purity ought to be a good argument; but unfortunately the large sale of adulterated food articles of late indicates the possibility that the natural inference of a diminished demand for adulterated stuff will not always work. For instance, regular beer drinkers will testify to the excessive element of froth in their beer; but the sale keeps up just the same.

Nevertheless the brewers' challenge seems to be a fair one. If, as they appear to do, they intend to guarantee the purity of the product of the entire brewery interest of Allegheny county, they only add to the facility which any one who thinks that he can refute their position will enjoy. It would certainly be interesting to the public and profitable to the brewers who turn out a cennine article to have a fair and exhaustive test of all the beer sold in this market, and a public statement of its ingredients.

We have had plenty of statements of the remarkable elements contained in the beer of commerce. The opportunity to determine how much truth there is in them seems a good one

THE GREED OF MAMMON. It seems almost incredible that at the

close of the nineteenth century, there can be as reported trade interests in England so selfish and stupid as to oppose the international effort to suppress the African slave trade. This opposition is said to be based on the fear that their sales of goods to the Arab slave traders will be interfered with. It would seem natural that even the inspiration of enlightened selfishness should would take immensely greater proportions than trade with a continent devastated and | not take any office either at home or abroad harried by the slave hunters. But this block the great reforms of the world. To a certain element in commerce the dime that can be got at once looks larger than the dollar that can be obtained in the future, and to get it all considerations of philanthropy, humanity or justice are ignored. It was that stupid trade spirit that tried to arrest the anti-slavery agitation, and that to-day is ready to draw profits from alliance with monopolies and corporate injustice. Its appearance in England is only another proof that the commercial sentiment still exists which is ready to make money out of human suffering and to profit by turning a blind eve toward the most gigantic crimes,

AN ANOMALY OF LEGISLATION.

It is smed to be a subject of gratification to the people of this country that the steamship line, of which the new and fast steamers, the City of Paris and the City of New York, are the crack vessels, is largely owned by American capital. It is settled beyond dispute that the Inman Line, which has put these two steamers into commission, though nominally a foreign company, is really owned and controlled by leading American capitalists.

But there is undoubtedly force in the con tention that this legitimate gratification is largely allayed by the further fact that the navigation laws, which are supposed to encourage an American mercantile navy, prevent the owners of these steamers from sailing and operating them under the American flag. It is a singular illustration of the effect of these laws that they not only make American capitalists buy foreignbuilt steamers, but force them to sail these steamers under foreign flags. If there should be a war, these steamers would be controlled by another power, and might even be used against the country in which they

The additional understanding that the real owners of these steamers are among the leading Protectionists of the country, only heightens the anomaly. It seems as though the policy of protection might be more intelligently applied than in laws which make American capital reinforce the mercantile navies of other powers.

POLICE AND POLITICS. For a long time a number of Chicago papers have complained of the inefficiency of the police force of that city. Important police officers were suspended by the Mayor who has just retired, and now resignations and removals are generally changing the personnel of the force. But apparently nobody in Chicago has discovered the true source of the ineff; ency of the police department. Perhaps the remarks of Police Captain Aldrich, of Chicago, will make the matter clear.

Captain Aldrich, in accounting for his resignation from the police department, told a reporter that he was a Republican and would not stay under a Democratic administration if he could, "I am not one of those fellows," said he, "who fight one way and beg another. 'To the victors belong the spoils.' Had I been on the other side fighting as hard as I have for the Republicans I fair that I get out and give the others a

chance." There is the key to the inefficiency and

been devoting his best energies and his time, for both of which the city paid him a salary, to campaigning in the interest of the Re-publican party. The Chicago police have so well attended to politics that they have had very little time for guarding the public and arresting oriminals. Murderers have been allowed to escape while the patrolmen made themselves solid in "der ward." Everyone in the department, from the rank and file to the highest officers, has been more careful to make his party strong than to keep life and property safe in Chicago. The consequence is that Chicago has the name of being one of the most lawless cities in

this union. What is Chicago going to do about it? One set of political heelers called policemen is being turned out of office; will another set of a different political stripe take their places? That is the question. And Pittsburg will not do amiss to study it also. Policemen ought to serve the public, not a political party. It would be a great blessing if the police department were to be managed in accordance with the latest civil service reform rules. When a police force becomes merely a part of a political machine its usefulness is almost annihilated.

NAMES AND NOSES.

Governor Beaver's testimony at the Armes court martial puts a rather new phase on that already remarkable case. First, as to the original cause of the trouble, the Governor explains that Captain Armes was given a place in the inaugural procession, under the impression that he was General Ames. The error being discovered, Captain Armes was ejected from the procession; and thence came the tale of Ilium's woes, horrid war and the last extremity of nose-pulling. This, it must be said, looks like rather hard lines for the gallant Captain. Are noble warriors to be denied the privileges of parade and subjected to the public contumely of being ejected from the line of military display on account of having a superfluous "r" in their names?

The Governor's evidence as to the insuit offered to the Gubernatorial nose Jater on, also invests the subject with a new light. He does not testify that his nose was pulled. On the contrary, he says that he felt his antagonist's hand brush across his face, and concluding that indignity was intended, promptly went into action with his crutches. But does not the doubt as to whether the Governor's nose was actually and soundly tweaked somewhat cloud the necessity of extreme discipline in the Captain's case? Looking at it in a State light, does the dignity of Pennsylvania require that a soldier who has already undergone ejection from a parade because his name contained more letters than the Governor thought it did, call for expulsion or other severe measures, for a simple and futile dalliance with the facial features of our State Executive? On this statement of the case, might not honors -or dishonors-be considered easy, and the military heartburnings be permitted to die

It looks as if the Governor, should he desire his late assailant to suffer the full penalties of military law, will have to amend his testimony and confess that the Executive nose suffered from a really severe nip.

COL. SHEPARD'S DECISION.

The anxious public will draw a long breath of satisfaction on receiving from Colonel Elliott F. Shepard an assurance on the foreign mission question. The hope of a rural Ohio paper that the Colonel's admiring country should not be deprived of his services abroad, evokes from the Colonel a show that trade with peaceful Africans | declaration that he will not be taken away from his duties in this nation. "We will says the Colonel in the Mail and Express. short-sighted greed has always tried to He goes on to say that "we" have been named for almost every office in the gift of the President, but firmly announces that "we" will not have it. This is proof positive of the Colonel's earnest desire to remain fully in accord with the acts and decisions of the administration.

The journalism of the country will be deeply touched at the determination of the eminently good Colonel not to desert it Without Colonel Shepard, life in the American newspaper world would be almost a desert, with only Murat Halstead left as an oasis. But with the Colonel left to us, journalists will always have food for humor and, at the same time, will possess a remarkable example of the harmony which exists between Phariseeism and the service

of Mammon. But is not the Colonel's firm determination not to be misled into the acceptance of any foreign or domestic post, slightly tinged with the same consideration that led the proverbial boy to decline to eat his supper's

THE SHEARERS SHORN.

There is a good deal of satisfaction for the public in the fact that the Sugar Trust has caught a Tartar in its endeavors to control the market for raw sugar. In addition to its policy of squeezing the last possible cent out of the consumers of its refined product it has tried to add to its profits by bearing the prices which are paid for the raw material. Last year it was successful in this policy, and this year it tried to repeat the game by refusing to pay more than 331/4 cents. This price the sellers of sugar generally refused, and while outside refineries bought some at an advance upon the prices offered by the trust, the contest between the trust and the producers of sugar was protracted. The trust now wakes up to discover that some one on the outside has stepped in and bought almost the entire stock at an advance. The market is cornered, and the trust must pay the price that the speculators propose to exact or else go without its supply for the coming season.

There is a good deal of poetic justice in this disclosure that the cornerers and forestallers have suddenly reached the point where they themselves are cornered and forestalled. Such things ought to be impossible, with the slightest respect to the laws of trade. But when one conspiracy has succeeded in establishing a countrol of the refined trade it is healthy to find that some one else has cornered the raw sugar market, and will make the trust schemer pay dearly for their supply. Having dug a pit for the public, the Sugar Trust obtains a slight measure of the justice due it by falling

into the pit itself. The public must pay the cost of these corners and manipulations in the long run; but it will be some compensation to it to perceive that those who started out to do the biting have got badly bitten themselves.

PHILADELPHIA'S EXPERIENCE.

The commercial bodies of Philadelphia are engaged in a struggle which very closely parallels some that Pittsburg has embarked in. It has been found that the elevators dependent on the Pennsylvania Railroad should expect to be rewarded. Now, it is could not compete with those of other ports on account of unfavorable railroad rates; and a belt line has been proposed which shall admit competing railroads to those elevators, all rottenness of Chicago's police torce. Cap- along the Delaware river. This project has tain Aldrich calmly confesses that he has been indorsed by many of the leading com-

mercial bodies of Philadelphia, for the obvious reason that to admit railroad co petition to all the wharves would naturally enhance the shipping interests. But the railroad interest has interposed, and being very powerful in Philadelphia has forced, at least one of these commercial bodies, to swallow its formal resolutions.

· Upon every theory of public right in the construction of railroads, the project of bringing ratiroad competition to the wharves and elevators of Philadelphia would stand on an indisputable foundation. It rests on the same basis as the idea of a belt line, presented by the Junction and Marginal railroads for Pittsburg, or as that of increasing railroad competition by building the South Penn Railroad. But the Pennsylvania Railroad's idea that its title to Philadelphia is exclusive, is rather stronger than its other idea of a complete ownership of the State of Pennsylvania. It is, therefore, probable that the owners of wharves and elevators in Philadelphia who think they ought to have the privilege of increasing their business by enhanced railroad competition will find that their rights, and what they are able to

are, are two very different things.

When the business men of Philadelphia are ready to join hands with the rest of the State in making constitutional rights superior to corporate edicts, the era when projects beneficial to the public can be choked off, in the interest of monopoly, will be suddenly

THE public attention a prominent young member of the son-of-his-tather's class is attracting by newspaper enterprises, libel suits and senatorial aspirations, may yet make it necessary for some one to firmly declare that this Government is not run by the firm of Russell Harrison & Father.

THE foreign glass-blowers were brought here by contract with their employers; they were imported by the labor union officers; and no one knows how they were brought here. This is the sum total of the authoritative and exclusive information up to the present time. From this the public is able to tie to about one or two points. The foreign blowers are here; their labor is wanted and they will throw no one out of employment. Beyond this there seems to be a tolerably well-founded impression that the imported labor law is a barren and innocuous ideality.

CONNECTICUT demonstrated yesterday that it could hang its wife murderers. This will be likely to discourage the sport of shooting wives and the occupation of lobbying in the Legislature to get the murderer off from punishment. Other States will please go and do likewise.

IT is said that England's Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to make up the deficit of £2,000,000 in the annual budget by imposing a duty of one-fourteenth of a penny upon every gallon of beer consumed in the British Empire. There may be a recoil in this proposition. A tax upon beer has overthrown several previous English Cabinets. John Bull will rebel sooner at a tax upon his beer than for an infringement upon the liberties of the Irish people.

PERHAPS "no importance is attached to that Lims oil story on the exchanges," as some of the reports allege, but we notice that prices have taken a tumble of about 6 cents since it was made public.

THERE is a solid chunk of truth in the Chicago Tribune's recent remark, that, "of all the editors whom the President ought to compliment and reward, the rejected Halstead is the only one still exercising the privilege of free speech." It is also worthy of notice that, among the editors whom the President omitted to compliment and reward, the editor of the Chicago Tribune is exercising the privilege of speaking right out in meeting.

BOULANGER has been elected a few times more in France; but since he elected himself to go to Belgium he does not seem likely to overturn any governments by the multiplicity of his electoral victories.

THE fashion papers, which now have do partments exclusively devoted to pet dogs, announce that dogs will be worn larger next week than this, including setters, greyhounds and collies. Nothing is said about the fashion in husbands, which, perhaps, may suggest an explanation for the decreas of matrimony. The ladies must find great difficulty in getting husbands to match their dogs.

IT is reassuring to learn that one man in the Pennsylvania Legislature is able to deny the charge that he went to the depot to see Senator Quay. The others are discreetly silent.

THE decision of Acting Secretary Bussy, that a soldier who was drowned while bathing died in the line of duty, causes an outcry from the Democratic editors. The idea that bathing can be I the line of duty is calculated to arouse extreme surprise among the average Democratic politicians. Bath ing in Bourbon view, must be ranked as luxurious and futile dalliance.

In the hands of Mayors as entirely independent as Grant and Gleason the ax is mightier than the letter-writing pen of the predecessor of one of them.

IT required the authority of the United States Supreme Court to put a quietus upon Adam Badeau by deciding that he cannot draw pay for two offices at once. Now if some equally authoritative tribunal will decide that he shall not draw pay for one office at once, the needs of the occasion will be

fully met. AGRICULTURAL activities have already commenced on the Oklahoma border. The boomers are raising Cain very industriously.

IT is stated that the surplus of the United States Treasury, which was \$103,000,000 last year, will not, at the close of the present fiscal year, amount to half that sum. It is evident that an able-bodied Congress proved adequate to solve the surplus problem by dint of industrious and wholesale appropriations.

A VERY POOR DAY masters on Thursday.

Pennsylvania Gets Only Two New Post-

Special Telegram to The Dispatch. WASHINGTON, April 18.-The absence of Postmaster General Wanamaker to-day out short the list of beheaded Democrats, as there were only 89 in all appointed, and only two of them for Pennsylvania, which were George Kise, at East Prospect, and W. A. Olerviler, at Long Level.

The following were appointed for West Virginia: W. R. Aukrom. Center Point; W. H. Harris, Glen East; R. A. Riggs, Grayson; S. H. Legg, Oak Hill, and William Suter, at Woodland.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.? Just ask Governor Hill or General Palmer what the wild waves are saying about . Grover. Cleveland and 1892. They both have their ears to the ground.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

Prospects in Okinhoma-Lydia's Silent Love -Two Hearts United-Whiffs of Liquor. A LETTER from Mr. Lydick, the young Pitts-burg attorney who, with a friend, started for Oklahoma a week or two ago, was shown to me yesterday. Mr. Lydick describes the scene on the borders of Oklahoma very brightly, and seems to be cheerful, because there is a pros-pect of considerable bloodshed and litigation. Says he: "I hope to be able to attend to the litigation and abstain from bloodshed on my own part." own part."

> HOW HE LOVED LYDIA. When he was young and soft of heart, With Lydia he fell in love. He loved her beauty and her art; But Lydis he naver told, He was not bold.

When he grow up to man's estate
With Lydia he stayed in love,
Bought bouquets at a wholesale rate
For hor, his heart's delight,
Aye, every night,

Still when he came to middle age He loved fair Lydia no less. His life was but a single page Writ o'er and o'er with L's And nothing else. But Time, alas, was not so kind

To him as to fair Lydia—
A fact you'd better bear in mind—
Life's short, so says the song.
But art is long! And on the tombstone o'er his head The legend runs: "Fair Lydia come To charm my eye when you are dead!"

In the parquet I'll alt—

Some call it pit.

Two old ladies have lived with a friend of mine in the East for many years. They are, taken singly and apart, charming old ladies. Together they are not so lovely, for I regret to say that they fight. They are both related by blood to my friend, and he has generously placed his house in New York at their disposal

A day or two ago my friend was here, and I asked him how his two old aunts were getting

along.
"Beautifully!" he replied. "They never have any spats now. The peace and quiet of the ouse now is almost alarming."
"How did you effect this revolution?"

"Well I went to Aunt A- and told her that I hoped that she would be patient and forbear-ing toward Aunt B., as Aunt B,'s mind was failing fast, that her age was making her childish and so on. Aunt A. promised to be very indulgent to poor Aunt B., and she kept her word. Then I went to Aunt B. and told her that she must really be gentle and considerate toward Aunt A., because she was growing senile and didn't know what she said or did half the time. Aunt B, agreed with alacrity and has been mindful of her promise. Consequence is the two old ladies are in an idea state of content and harmony all the time Each imagines that she is the keeper of the

A MAN of singularly sleepy appearance came in from a rather remote corner of Allegheny county during the recent license court hearings to consult a well-known attorney of this city. He had had a license and wanted it renewed. The lawyer asked the saloon keeper a few questions as to the way he had conducted his house, whether he had broken the license law in any particular, and wound up with the ques-

tion: "Have you ever sold to minors?"
"Yes," replied the liquor man, complacently. "Is it generally known that you have sold to

"Faix! dere ain't nobody but miners mos at come to my place!" "Do you know what I mean by minors?" asked the bewildered attorney. "Men as works at der mines, in coorse!"

THE worthy Economites do not mean to come into collision with the liquor laws, if they can help it. They have locked up their cellars in Economy until the State shall have decided for or against prohibition. The wine made by the Economites is highly valued by those who know its sterling qualities and purity for the use of invalids, and several persons who have made the journey to Economy lately to get some of it have come back empty-handed.

The cellars are even closed to the Economites themselves. Mr. Henrici's orders are that no wine shall be sold or given away until after the

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MR. WHITELAW REID, the newly-appointed Minister to France, took the oath of office at the Department of State yesterday. RUBINSTEIN WIll celebrate his jubilee of July 23. It was in 1839 that he made his first public appearance at a benefit concert in

SECRETARY TRACY of the Navy is a man of wide reading and fond of quotation. He has a fine library and has a special partiality to Eng-

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS has been a pris oner in his Staten Island residence since last summer, when he sprained his leg. He is im-proving, and expects to be able to walk in a month or so.

THE Prince of Wales now practices upon the banjo, or "California harp," as it is styled in his district, with great persistency, and the Czar is hard at work upon one of the lower

wind instruments. ALAN ARTHUR, son of the late ex-President, is not desirous of any political office. He intends to devote his time to business, and will settle permanently in New York. He is not engaged to be married and his intimate friends are his former classmates at Princeton.

CLINTON P. FERRY, who not very ago had his nose bitten by his wife in Paris is the nephew of ex-Governor Ferry, of Washington Territorry, and the prospective first Governor of the new State. He has two adopted daughters, one of whom, May Buckalow Ferry, is sole heiress of his first wife, and CHARLES SAVARY, who was known as one

of the most eccentric citizens of Bangor, Me., died Wednesday of pneumonia. The greater part of Mr. Savary's life was passed in New York, where he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and was known as "The Mathematician of Wall street," Mr. Savary was at one time worth about a million. Nearly all of this was swept away from him on Black Friday. He soon after left the Exchange, For years past he has lived in Bangor a lonely

MAJOR JOHN CODDINGTON KINNEY, of Hartford, commander of the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut, and the Commissioner from Connecticut to the Centennial, has a unique war record. He was a lieutenant in the Thirteenth Connecticut. He was the first to learn flag signalling, and was specially detailed to Admiral Farragut's fleet in its operations around Mobile. In the action during which Farragut was lashed to the mast Lieutenant Kinney was also lashed to the mast far above the deck and the Admiral's head. To him Admiral Farragut issued his orders, and in the midst of whistling bullets and exploding shells. Lieutenant Kinney waved his flags, conveying the Admiral's orders to all parts of the fleet.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Mrs. Hugh Bean. Mrs. Hugh Bean, the mother of Ed. L. Benn, one of the proprietors of the Anderson Hotel, died at her home in Weilsville yesterday. Mrs. Bean was about 50 years old, and was well known in

was about 30 years old, and was well known in this city, where she lived for a long time. She had charge of the old American House on Water street and the Red Lion Hotel, when these were the leading public houses of Pittsburg. Mrs. Bean was an excellent thristian lady, much given to acts of charity. She was the mother of if children, eight of woom are still living. Mrs. Capt. McKinnie, of the Anderson, is one of her daughters. Her eight children were at Mrs. Bean's bedside when she died.

Mrs. W. H. L. Wallace. OTTAWA I.L., April 18.—Mrs. W. H. L. Wallace, the widow of General W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed at Shiloh, and the eldest daughter of the late Judge T. Lyle Dickey, died at her residence in this city last night from paralysis, after an illness of several months. She will be buried at the family cemetery to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. B. Cavagana.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—B. Cavagana, widely known to all business men of Cincinnati, died last night, aged 90. He has lived in Cincinnati 60 years and nearly all of that time was in business at the same place, on Fifth street, near Walnut.

We Knew it All Along. Chicago Times.? President Harrison, we are proud to say, is keeping the ablest of us editors at home.

CURIOUS EASTER CUSTOMS.

Old English Bellef Regarding Eggs Quality and Beautiful Ceremoples Among the Germans and Italians-Origin of the

Practice of Palating Egg Shella. Whence came the Easter eggs? Well, it is not easy to say precisely, for some sort of a feast of the eggs of which the display in shop windows this year is the lineal descendant seems to have existed about as long as the business record of the hen itself, but our observance of course descendant. ance, of course, comes directly from England, along with the Easter bonnet.

At Easter let your clothes be new, Or else be sure you will it rue,

says the old English couplet, in allusion to the common belief that failure to wear new clothes on the day bought is bad luck. But the Easter egg is in a way older than anything English, and much older than Christianity. Hebrews have the egg in their Passover to symbolise the bird Ziz. It is said that the Egyptians used it away in the dusty past to represent the renova-tion of mankind after the deluge, and one learned pundit says that the custom of making presents of eggs at Easter can be traced up to the theology and philosophy of the Fermans, Ganls, Greeks, Romans and so on, among all of whom an egg was an emblem of the universe; but no matter about that,

Superstitions About Eggs. The Easter egg itself has occupied a large place in the greatest of Christian church festi-vals in Europe, and England and the Continent yet have many curious customs connected with it as well as some superstitions. Because with it as well as some superstitions. Because it contained the mysterious germ of future life the egg was naturally given a special significance in connection with the Feast of the Resurrection, but its prominence in a popular way was no doubt largely due to material causes. Eggs were sometimes forbidden during Lent, and a literal feast of them would be natural at Easter, and then it is to be remembered that just at this season eggs are especially plenty, and a free use of them for food and presents comes easily. So the staining of the shells red is said to typify the blood of Christ, but it is possible that this was an afterthought, suggested by the coloring of the presents to make them more acceptable. But in any case the church regarded the egg seriously, for the ritual of Paul the Fifth for use in Great Britain had this:

Bless, O Lord's we beseech Thee, this Thy creature of eggs, that it may be a wholesome sustenance to Thy faithful servania, eating it in thankfulness to Thee, on account of the resurrection of the Lord.

Easter Presents in Germany. All but the very modern Easter eggs are ver-itable productions of the hen, and concerning their ornamentation it may be remarked that an old and easy way to make a neat thing is by heating the egg in water, then writing words or drawing a design on it with a tallow pencil; and then putting it in dye. The parts covered with tallow are left white, and so a rather remarktailed looking result is reached easily. In Germany, however, a print is sometimes used for the Easter present instead of the eggs themselves. In one old thing of the kind three hens are represented holding up a basket containing three eggs which have representations illustrative of the resurrection. Over the center egg the Agnus Dei, with a chalice symbolizing Faith, while the other eggs bear the emblem of Charity and Hope, Under all comes a rhyme which may be translated thus:

All good things are three; Thorefore I present you three Easter eggs, Paith and Hope with Charity. Never lose from the heart Paith is the church, hope in God And love Him to thy death.

Biessing Eggs in Church. A religious and social observance in Italy is described by one old writer thus: "On Easter eve and Easter day all the heads of families send great chargers full of hard eggs to the church to get them blessed, which the priests perform by saying several appointed prayers and making great signs of the cross over them and sprinkling them with holy water. The palest, having finished the ceremony, demands low many eggs there be in every basin. These blessed eggs have the virtue of sanctifying the entrails of the body, and are to be the first fat or fleshy nourishment they take after the ab-stinence of Lent. The Italians do not only abstain from flesh during Lent, but also from scan from near during Lent, but also from eggs, cheese, butter and all white meats. As soon as the eggs are blessed every one carries his portion home and causeth a large table to be set in the best room in the house, which they cover with their best linen, all bestrawed with flowers, and put around it a dozen dishes of meat and the great charger of eggs in the midst. Sometimes there are no less than 20 dozens in the same charger, neatly laid todozens in the same charger, neatly laid to-gether in the form of a pyramid. The table continues in the same posture, covered, all the Easter week, and all those who come to visit them in that time are invited to eat an Easter egg with them, which they must not refuse."

Sport tor Small Boys. Easter eggs have sometimes been used to toes like a ball in play, but the great sport with them is knocking them together to see which would break. This has been very popular, especially in England, although it has perhaps entirely disappeared now. The play came chiefly Easter Monday, although it was sometimes continued for many days, the boys prepared by getting as many eggs as possible, and played by simply striking them together. One was inevitably broken, the winner stood up to was inevitably broken, the winner strike with the next boy, and so on until he whose egg broke not at all took the whole lot. whose egg broke not at all took the whole lot. In this, the egg which broke another was called "a cock of one," and so on until it might be "cock of a dozen" or more, and of course be-came highly prized. As this breaking was in-evitably accompanied by eating the wrecks evitably accompanied by eating the wrecks and the eggs were all boiled hard, it is to be hoped that the sport somehow provided more exercise for the boys than appears on the face

Pace Eggers in England. A popular name for the Easter egg in some parts of England is "pace egg"—a corruption of "Pasque egg," and they are given to boys and beggers who go about after them and are called "pace eggers." The old custom is said to hold to this day in some of the out of the way nooks, and here is the beginning of one of the songs they sing in their rounds:

Here's two or three joily boys, all of one mind, We have come a pace egging and hope you'll prove kind; I hope you'll prove kind with your eggs and strong And we'll come no more near you until the next

THE FEEDING OF THE LILY.

It Costs 8225 a Week to Satisfy the Appetite of Mrs. Langtry.

New York, April 18 .- The secret of Mrs Langury's beauty is out at last. It is all in what she eats, as is shown by a lawsnit she chef, undertook to cater to her tastes a couple of months ago for the modest considera tion of \$15 a day, and he soon dis-covered that he had a bigger contract on his hands than he had imagined. His arrangement, as he understood it, was that he was to supply what was necessary for the table of her household out of his \$15, and he was told that his own profits for his services would be \$5 a day at least. He found the Lliy hard to please, and when anything gld not suit her had to get what was ordered and thus lost The result was that when the end of the week

ame around the chef figured up his accounts in this way: For his own professional services at their lowest value, \$50; paid to help, \$7; paid in cash for grocerues, \$29 \$2; due to fish dealers \$28; due to the markstman for game, meat and vegetables, \$125 80; total, \$225 71. Under his contract the amount coming to him was \$105. vegetables, \$125 80; total, \$225 71. Under his contract the amount coming to him was \$106 or \$20 less than he needed for his butcher' bill alone. He spoke to the Jersey Lily on the subject, but the only satisfaction she gave him was to say that she considered him too expensive, and that he would have to leave and take his \$106. He appeals to Mr. Gebhard, and that gentleman threatened to kick him out. Finally Broche applied for summons against Mrs. Langury, but with great advoltness she cluded service by going to Boston. Not to be outwitted the chef last evening served a summons on her through her masservant, and notified her by mail. So the matter stands to date, and future development are anxiously awaited.

From the New York Press.1

The balliffs and stewards of the Irish estaare really Gladstone's allies. Every cruelty strengthens his hands and swells the chorus of his adherents. Evictions are no doubt doomed in the near future; but the custom dies bard, and the Irish tenants must suffer still awhile, though their very sufferings will hasten their deliverance.

East Palestine Reveille. The fishing season is onen and several parties

have already gone out. The editor of this paper would like to go on one expedition, and if some one will find the conveyance he will try to furnish bart.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

Tim Campbell Makes a Squeal.

INEW YORK SURRAU SPECIALS.)

NEW YORK, April 18.—Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell has saed John E. Brodsky. Johnny O'Brien's lieutenaut in the notorious Eighth district for \$3,100. The papers were served late last night. Mr. Campbell contracted with Mr. Brodsky a few days before the November election for enough votes to return him to Congress. The consideration was the \$3,100 which Mr. Campbell now wishes to get back. Mr. Brodsky failed to deliver the goods on election day. Mr. Campbell's tickets were not even bunched by the Brodsky workers in the Eighth, he claims, and John Henry McCarthy, Tammany's candidate for Congress, got a tremendous majority. The opinion of the boys in the Eighth is strong against Mr. Campbell's case, because he "aqueals on being steered against a brace game." PREW YORK BURRAU SPROVALE)

Sale of Secretary Tracy's Stud. The Marshland stud of Secretary Tracy was closed out at auction to-day. Abbie, a 12-year-old bay mare, sold for \$5,900. Loretta brought \$1,000; Cavalier, \$1,500; Blush, daughter of Kon-tucky Wilkes, \$2,100; Wanatab. \$3,200; Delta, 4,600; Audacity, a 3-year-old filly, \$2,000.

An Edgar Allen Poe Relic Sold. Edgar Allen Poe's cottage and grounds at Fordham were sold this neon, at the real estate exchange, to William Fearing Gill, for \$3,497 50. The building is irregular in plan, the

53.497 50. The building is irregular in plan, the dimensions being approximately 20 and 30 feet. It is solidly built and in good repair. Pos first occupied the house in the summer of 1846. His wife Virginia died there some ten months later. In the small sitting room of the Fordham cottage Pos wrote "Annabel Lee," "The Bells," and "Literati of New York."

Colonel Dudley Scores a Point.

The Supreme Court to-day denied the appli-cation of the Evening Post to strike out the complaint of Colonel W. W. Dudley in the famous "Blocks-of-five" libel suit. Lawrence Godkin, counsel for the Post, made this application some days ago, because Colonel Dudley, when examined before a commission in Washington, some weeks ago, declined to answer questions as to the authenticity of the letters upon which the Indiana authorities sought to indict him. In denying the motion Judge Beach said the argument that the questions upon the subject of handwriting which Colonel Dudley refused to answer were relevant, could not be true, as at the time of the examination there was no such issue. The refusal of the Post's counsel to permit the letter produced before the Commissioner to be annexed to and re-turned with the commission disposes of the point of handwriting, because without the document, all evidence regarding it would be stricken out. The Post published the letter, which materially differed from the one before the Commissioner. Even if substantially similar, the letter could only be admissible a plea for mitigation of damages.

Mrs. Friend Wants to Get Out. The lawyer of Mrs. Olive E. Friend, of Electric sugar fame, asked the Recorder to-day to reduce her bail, which is \$7,000. He said that Mrs. Friend had lost her health in the Tombs already, and was growing worse daily. The Re-corder consented to think about it, and took the papers.

The Anarchists Coming to Life. The Anarchists here have taken a fresh start. They have organized a new Agitators' Club, which will publish an anarchistic pamph-let every month. The club has already distributed many thousand copies of a blasphem-ous four-page tract entitled: "An Address to American Workmen; or, the Answer to the Lord's Prayer Anticipated." A pamphlet en-titled: "A Hundred Years a Republic," will be

A Bride Swinldes Because of Jenlausy Mrs. Elsie Kavanagh, of Newark, a bride of to-day. She will probably die before morning.

Mrs. Kavanagh has quarreled with her husband ever since she married him. She thought
he flirted with Newark shop girls.

WRICH BOY DROWNED FIRST?

Title to a Fortune Dependent on the Solution of the Question.

BROOKLYN, April 18.—There is a suit pen ng in the Supreme Court in which the title to of two boys, who were drowned together, died first. They were the sons of Osmin Atkins, who resides at Middletown, Conn., and were drowned in December, 1881, while skating. The property consists of real estate in the Twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, which Os-min Atkins deeded to his brother, Thomas

min Atkins deeded to his brother, Thomas J. Atkins, who also is wealthy and lives in Middletown. Osmin Atkins died, and then Thomas made known the fact that Osmin had conveyed the property to him in trust for his (Osmin's) wife and two sons providing that if they lived to be 21 years of age it should be deeded to them, subject to their mother's right of dowry, and that if they died before reaching the age of 21 years it was to go to their mother. Shortly after this the boys' mother died, leaving the two boys and a brother, Frank R. Knowlton, of Illinois, surviving her.

The dispute now going on is between Thomas Atkins and Frank Knowlton, both of whom claim the estate. Knowlton claims that the property all belongs to him as the maternal uncle of the boys, who inherited the title from their mother, while Mr. Atkins claims the property as the paternal uncle of the boys. Even should this be so, counsel for Knowlton claims

uncle of the boys, who inherited the title from their mother, while Mr. Atkins claims the property as the paternal uncle of the boys. Even should this be so, counsel for Knowlton claims that he would inherit half the property, because the question would then arise whether one of the boys died before the other. In case that were so, the one who survived the other would inherit his share of the estate and that share would be divided between the uncles.

It is claimed that Osmin, the younger boy, fell through the ice first, and that Bertle attempted to rescue him and was also drowned. On the strength of this and other cfroumstances, it is claimed that Bertle survived Osmin at least a few seconds, which is sufficient to establish the fact that he inherited his brother Osmin's share of the estate.

The matter is now pending before a referee, and Judge Cullen has issued a commission to take the testimony of Jerome H. Markhum, now residing in Colorado, who saw the boys drowned, regarding what he knows as to which of the boys full into the water first, and which was first drowned.

From the Chicago News. J.

A Milwaukee man fell into a river and wa ashore it was found that he had caught a fish in his mouth. A man with such a talent for acquiring things ought to scrape up a big for-

THE OKLAHOMA BOOM.

CHICAGO Inter-Ocean: The man who visit Oklahoma without an accident policy is short CHICAGO News: It is probable that the firs

crop in Oklahoma will be a bountiful one and

vill consist mainly of mortgages harvested Eastern men of capital. PROVIDENCE Journal: It is getting to be a very serious question if Oklahoma is big enough to hold all the people who are stand-ing about the borders trying to get into it. OMAHA Bee: If the adventurer, fortune hunter and desperado were weeded out of the Oklahoma boomers the United States would need very few soldiers to keep the handful of bons fide settlers out of the promised land. ST. LOUIS Globe-Democrat: To nearly every

Oklahoma correspondents, and shall not need any more until about 50 per cent of those al-ready at the front are killed off. MILWAUKEE Wisconsin: Milwaukee will furnish her quota of pilgrims to Oklahoma in search of great riches easily gained. Not many months hence Oklahoma will be furnishing her quota of pilgrims to Milwaukee in search of a

able-bodied citizen in the West, and to many i

the East: We are abundantly supplied with

honest days' work. MEMPHIS Avalanche: "What fools these mortals be!" could not be more aptly applied. In nearly every case the boomers are leaving better lands than those they will find in Indian Territory. There is not a State in the South which does not furnish a better opportunity to those who are as much in earnest as those who are going to Oklahoma seem to be. THE Cimarton may rise and roar,

THE Cimarron may rise and roar,
The mud may gather and the rains may pour.
But we're going for the Land o' Promise shore,
In opening Okiahoma;
In hundred thousands were rushing along,
Some of us good men gone very wrong.
And this is the howl and burden of our song:

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-One of Chicago's new Aldermen is 6 feet 4 inches high. —John F. Price, confined in a Colorado penitentiary for horse stealing, has fallen heir to \$100,000. He formerly lived at Circleville, O.

-A Chicago negro put in an hour in a cold storage room to see if it was what it claimed to be. His frozen nose and ears are proofs that it was.

-An electric fire engine is a new invention. It can be started at full spead, is much lighter than the steam fire engine, and possesses vari-ous other advantages.

-"Unxawatawny," is the way the name of that lively Jefferson county borough, Punz-sutawney, appears after it has been carried to Kentucky by telegraph and printed in a Louis-ville paner.

-John Shane had his red mustache dyed a beautiful black in a Cincinnati barber shot two months ago, but now he has none as all. His lips were poisoned and are being slowly

-Edward E. Littell, of Cass county, Mich., is 100 years old, has been three times a widower, is the father of 23 and counts his descendants by the hundred. He is as hearty and as active as a man of 60. He served in the war of 1812. -The annual brass band contest in the

northern counties of England is about to begin. Hundreds of brass bands will compete. The workingmen of Yorkshire and Lancashire practice steadily during their leisure hours, and make immense efforts to win the prizes. -In an opinion written by the Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court it was decided that a municipal corporation in that State has the power to compel liquer sellers engaging in the saloon business within two miles of the corporate limits to pay a license

-The oldest war horse is not dead after all. It is alive at the age of 34 and is owned by A. W. Barrett, of Stewartsville, Ind. This ani-mal is a mare, snown as "Old Fig." She went into the war in July, 1801, and served until Sep-tember, 1864. She was in several big battles and numerous skirmishes.

-While Farmer Van Dyke, of Muncy Hills, near Williamsport, was ploughing a few days ago he dropped his pockethook contain-ing \$600. It fell into the furrow, and on the next trip he made around the field it was plowed under. Since the discovery of his loss the distracted farmer has been replowing the field over and over in the hope of turning up his lost property, but up to the present time he has not been successful.

-Dennysville, way down on the Eastern Maine coast, is one of those "old towns with a history." The town has no debt; the village has not had a dwelling house, barn, store has not had a dwelling house, barn, store, church or school house destroyed by fire for more than 30 years, and at the late town meeting Peter E. Vose, Esq., was re-elected Scientman and Treasurer, after a service of II years in the former and II years in the later position. During all these years no person but Mr. Vose had ever written a word or made a figure in any town book (excepting the Town Clerk's book) or drawn an order.

-There is in Fort Valley, Ga., in the person of little Dellie Harris, aged 16 months, the greatest prodigy of the present day. She not only talks and articulates well, but knows the infantcatechism by heart; also the county she manufacteriam by hear; also the county she was bornen (Grawford), the town as hives in, the county site, the names of the President and Vice-President, the Governor and the mayor of Fort Valley; can count up to 50, and says the alphabet with great rapidity. Beside all this, she is bright in many other things which any one would doubt did they not see and hear her talk.

-An old man whose hair was as white as mow and who looked as if he had been persenally acquainted with George Washington, accompanied by a blooming female companion who had seen 62 winters pass over her head, walked up to 'Squire P. N. Rountree, at Nashwaiked up to 'Squire P. N. Rountree, at Nash-ville. Ill., and asked him if he was a Justice of the Peace. Upon his answering in the affirma-tive, he said they wanted to get spilced, and they wanted the job done immediately, which was promptly done. The groom was Mr. Wm. A. Aldrich, aged 70, and the blushing bride was Mrs. Catharine Hartline, who is just 62. They were as happy as two young ducks when the ceremony was concluded, and went their way rejoicing. Their home is in Ashley.

-The New Haven men who endeavored to have the Legislature prescribe by law the weight of bread made an unconscious effort to weight of bread made an unconscious effort to revive some of the early laws of the colony. In the code of laws ordered printed by the Gen-eral Court of New Haven, October, 1985, is was ordered that each baker have a distinctive mark for his bread and the weight of the bread was defined. There is only one copy of these laws now in Connecticut. That is in the State laws now in Connecticut. That is in the State
Library, and 19 times its weight in gold was
paid for it. The code remained in force 100
years. These early laws were founded on
Scripture, and the little volume contains many
references to the Bible. Death was the penalty
for witchcraft, Sabbath breaking, blasphemy,
the worship of false gods and other offenses.
The pillory and the branding iron were among
the instruments of punishment.

-While a Frenchman name Pommes was digging a well at Gainesville, Tex., he found the bones, vertebræ and ribs of an animal, and toward the end of the remains, 17 ratties, the largest six inches across. Attracted by the strange find, the neighbors gathered, and the work of unearthing the monster was prosecuted with vigor. After laying bare 19 feet of the remains of the monster, imagine their consternation at finding the skeleton of a man in the stomach of the man and serpent, so far as the sament has been exhumed, are as perfect as es, vertebra and ribs of an animal, and serpent has been exhumed, are as perfect as when first denuded of flesh, and were doubtless coved by lime and gravel soon after death. Near the bones of the man's right hand is a rude stone hatchet, which a local geologist of some repute says is the handiwork of paleolithic man.

-The largest pair of black bass ever caught in Missouri waters or in any waters of the United States, in fact, were caught by J. W. Peters and Sou, of St. Louis, in Peter's Lake, Pemiscot county, Mo., on March 3 last. They weighed 11 pounds and 12 ounces and 11 They weighed il pounds and 12 ounces and il pounds and 10 ounces, respectively, seven days after they were taken from the water. The larger fish was was 25% inches in length from the lower lip to the extreme end of the tail, and 18% lockes in circumference at the largest portion of the body. It was at least three pounds heavier than any one specimen of black bass over caught in the United States before. The heads of these monsters of the black bass school have been beautifully mounted in elegant frames and were given to Captain H. C. West, the Fish Commissioner of Missouri, who in turn will present one to President Harrison and the other to ex-President Cleveland. They will be exhibited in a Broadway show window for three weeks.

LITTLE PLEASANTRIES.

The man who lost his shadow was being ooked for by our able detectives .- Puck. The critic is the barber of letters. He ets his own face go, and lives by shaving other

Sylvanus-We can not use your joke about the brakeman being the non-conducto Equally dangerous-"Have you ever been rough the St. Lawrence rapids?"
"No; but I married my third wife last week,"

Mr. N. Peck-I never spoke cross to my rife but once.
Thompson—Quite remarkable, that.
Mr. N. Peck—Not so very. See this scar?—Terre Philadelphia art dealer-"Live in New

ork, eh?" New Yorker (proudly)-"I am an alderman in that city, sir." "Ol James, show the gentleman our new stock of barros tures. "-Philadelphia Record. "O, for the golden age of letters!" said

the comic editor. "The past contains all, the present nothing, the future no promise." "Ah!" replied Cynicus; "and that is why you print only sixteen century jests, I presum

Needless regrets—Jawkins (sadly)—
"And so Chatty and his wife have been separated for a year. What a pity it is that they cannot be ogg-'Why, bless your soul, they are?' !-

Brother Tom-"Why do you let that little nothing but a frippish dude!"

Miss Curlingham. "Heavens, Tom, I thought you said British duke! and I've about promised

you said British duke! and I've about promised to marry him.—Judge.

'For shame, William, to come home to your wife so late. Last night it was 12, and now it is actually 20'clock in the morning.' 'Well, well, my darling, don't be augry. Supposing thad come home early it would have been lo'clock now just the same.' —Scranfon Trafa. Not his "declining years."-"You say

you have no confidence in yourself. What do you mean? I don't understand you."
"I have no assurance whatever. I once held the office of treasurer of a corporation for seven years because I didn't have the courage to decline a to decline.—Beston Herald.

-New York Sun.